

PRICE THREE CENTS.

136 North Main Street.

TEN ACRES OF PEOPLE.

(Continued From First Page.)

I had one and I let him have it to illustrate the argument, and then he handed it back to me, and when it came my turn I thought: I would try an experiment, and I said: "Suppose I want to use a gold coin to illustrate my argument. I haven't any, will you let me have one?" He growled in the face, he did not have any. (Laughter and great applause.) And then I called the attention of the audience to the fact that I was defending silver, and I had the silver, but he had just told them that gold was the only good money, but he didn't have a dollar of it, and they didn't have any of it. (Laughter.) Well, now, he would have to find somebody with gold, and more than that, he would have to find somebody with the gold who was willing to let the gold go. He could not take the gold away from any one. He would have to exchange silver for gold. What would the man who held the gold let the gold go for? Why, whenever he thought that silver was better for him than the gold, and not until then. (Applause.) Whenever those who hold the gold let the gold go, it will be because they will rather have the silver in the place of gold.

Well, there is another thing that he might do. He might, instead of taking the silver home, instead of giving it to us, instead of trading it to us for gold, he might trade it to us for property. Does that scare us? Why, my friends, whenever we have anything to sell we are looking for a man who has the money to buy for what we have to sell and instead of being frightened if he will just let us know when he is coming with his silver to exchange for our products, we will meet him at the depot with a brass band and escort him through the town and show him where the property is that he can buy. Now, be quiet for a moment until I talk to an other part of the audience.

Have you ever heard people say that it didn't make any difference how much money there was, that you couldn't get any of it unless you had something to sell? That is a very common argument. You have heard people ask that question as if it settled the money question. Well, now my friends, let me give you a question which you can ask in reply. Whenever anybody asks you how you can get any money no matter how much there is, unless you have something to sell, you ask him how you can get money at all, no matter how much money there is, unless you find somebody who has money with which to buy? (Applause.) Of course you cannot get any money unless you have something to sell; that is, ordinarily you cannot. If you are a syndicate and have control of the finances of the government, you may loan credit, and get money. But the ordinary man cannot get money unless he has something to sell. But every producer of wealth has something to sell and the price that he gets for what he has to sell depends on how much money there is to buy what he has to sell.

A gentleman asked me last night how this money could be put in circulation. Well, now, my friends, that, to my mind, is one of the most simple of processes. You put the question to yourself. Do you ever have any trouble in getting your money into circulation? (Applause.) Now, from your conduct that goes to show how much money there is to buy what he has to sell, and how to keep it from getting into circulation. (Laughter.) Now, here is the process. We have the free coinage of gold. If any man produced gold from the earth he can take that gold to the mint and have it converted into gold coin and then he can use the gold coin to buy anything he wants. But he does not spend a dollar of that gold coin without putting the money into circulation. It is as easy as anything. He will put it into circulation and the money he does it. It is a part of the country's money to be used in buying all the products of toil. (Applause.) How about silver? The process is just the same as with gold. The man who owns a silver mine produces the silver, but instead of going to find somebody who wants to use the silver to make spoons out of, he takes the silver to the mint and has it converted into money, and then that money is his to pay for the labor of producing the silver and paying all of the expenses of mining, and whatever there is left over and above that is his profit; but he cannot spend a dollar of it without putting that into circulation, where it will be used to purchase the products of your toil and the toil of all who labor in the United States. Now, that is where the money gets into circulation. I will be back in a little while. (Here the speaker passes to the other side of the rostrum.)

Now, my friends, just a word as to money. There are some people who have an idea that gold has some divine attribute that makes it staple while all other things fluctuate, that makes it good while all other things may be bad. I want to say that a dollar is a creature of the law. There is no such thing as a dollar except the law creates that dollar. If you own money you cannot pay it with a lump of gold unless the man who holds your note is willing to accept that gold, while you can pay your debt with a hog or steer if the man who holds your note is willing to accept them. But money is that with which you can discharge your debt, whether the man wants to accept it or not. Money is that which the law creates and which the law makes a use for. Now, my friends, how can you go to increase the volume of money? There is only one way and that is by legislation. (A voice: "Right you are.")

If you need more corn, you go out and raise corn. If you need more wheat, you go out and produce wheat. If you need more potatoes you go out with your labor and bring them into existence. But suppose the people need more money? Can they go out and create money? Some people have tried it, but they always put the man in the penitentiary if they find him out. (Laughter and applause.) You can take a piece of gold of the same weight and the same fineness as a five dollar gold-piece and you can so stamp it that you cannot tell the difference between it and a government coin, but that is not money. You cannot use it as money. It is not legal tender, and if the government finds out that you do it, it can punish you for it. How are you going to get money if you want more money? You have to get it by legislation. You have got to make provision for an increase in your currency.

Senator Sherman said in 1890 that we needed about 40,000,000 simply to keep pace with population and industry. If we needed it then we need it now, and yet, my friends, the Republican party is not offering you a means by which you can bring into existence the money that the people need to do business with. (Applause.) You cannot feed an adult upon food sufficient for a child. You cannot feed a family upon the food sufficient for one person. Neither can you supply society with money enough to do business with unless that money keeps pace with population and with industry.

Why is it that they have not provided you with the money? Let me give you my opinion of it. I believe that the platform adopted by the Republican party at St. Louis was written by the men who are interested in making money scarce. (Renewed applause.) I believe that that platform is in the interest of the capitalist class and in the money-making class, and if you ask me why I think so, I tell you I have not compared it out, but that I can prove it in another way. You can always tell a man by the company he keeps, and when I find that all the great financiers and all the stock exchanges and all the money-grabbers are running into the Republican party, I think I know why they are running to them, and they know, and you know, why they are going there, too. (Continued applause.)

Now, my friends, of course we always hate to lose anybody, but if we have to lose anybody I do not know of a set of men on earth I would rather lose than those we have lost. (Great laughter and applause.) All the people we have lost have been called by themselves "Big people." (Renewed laughter and applause.) But there is one great advantage about losing that kind of people, because every time one of these great big Democrats breaks into the Republican party he makes a whole lot of big about sixteen little Republicans slip out. (Long and continued applause.)

Mr. Bryan then moved to the east side of the platform and spoke as follows: Now, my fellow-citizens, I want to present to you in a very few words, the foundation for my friends. We are opposed to the gold standard because the gold standard means a rising dollar. A rising dollar means falling prices; falling prices means hard times. (Cheers.) That is all that falling prices mean; and the party that tries, by raising the value of the dollar, to make lower prices for the general products of human labor, legislates starvation upon a people and drives men into bankruptcy by "Be it enacted," etc. (Continued applause.)

Now, my friends, the opening of our mints will bring into circulation more standard money to the gold of the world we will add the silver, and when gold and silver together measure the price of all the property of the world that price will be higher than it is now, and having been restored it will remain more stable than it is now, and that is why we are in favor of bimetalism. (Great applause.)

We apply the law of supply and demand to money. We know that if you make a certain thing scarce the price will rise; we know that if you have all kinds of property, we know that the price of money. Now, we apply the law of supply and demand not only to money as a whole, but we apply it to silver as well.

We say that the price of silver bullion as measured by gold has fallen because legislation has lessened the demand for silver and increased the demand for gold and driven them apart. (Renewed cheers.) We say that the opening of our mints to the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver will create a demand for silver, and that that demand, taken with the demand which now exists, will be great enough to utilize every ounce of silver, not needed in the arts, and therefore we can maintain the price of silver bullion at \$1.29 an ounce throughout the world. (Continued applause.)

Now, my friends, this is a brief statement of our principles. We want the ratio of 16 to 1 for two reasons. In the first place we believe that the gap between gold bullion and silver bullion has been caused by hostile legislation, and that it can be closed up by friendly legislation. (Renewed applause.) We believe that the law can undo what the law has done, and that it is not necessary to make any change in the ratio.

There is another reason. Have you ever thought what a change of the ratio means? Have you ever tried to figure out what would be the effect if we changed the ratio according to the plans suggested by our opponents? Let me suppose a case. Suppose all the world agreed to a ratio of 32 to 1, and suppose they made the change by doubling the size of the silver dollar. Do you know what that would mean? It would mean the re-coinage of four billion of silver dollars into two billion of silver dollars. It would mean the shrinkage of one-half of all the silver of the world, measured in dollars, and a shrinkage of one-quarter of all the metallic money of the world. And what would that mean? It would mean an increase in the purchasing power of every dollar. It would mean the decrease in the value of property in the world billions of dollars and an increase in the burden of debts of the world billions of dollars more. That is what it would mean, my friends. (Great applause.) And that is proposed by people who are interested in making money worth more, and is directed against the people who would be injured by having property made less valuable and debts made of greater weight. (Renewed applause.)

We are in favor of a ratio of 16 to 1 not because we produce silver, but because we use both gold and silver, and need all the gold and silver to keep the parity between money and property.

Mr. Bryan returned to the west side of the stand and concluded his address as follows:

Now, just a word about another phase of this subject. I want to caution you against putting your affairs in the hands of foreign nations. (Applause.) In this nation government derives its just power from the consent of the governed. In this nation your officials are of your own choosing. If you govern yourselves, if you legislate for yourselves, you have something to say of your legislation; but if you declare that while bimetalism is desirable that you cannot have it until other nations legislate in your favor, I want to ask you how you are going to reach those people and get them to do what you want them to do. (Laughter.) If for twenty years the people have struggled to restore bimetalism in the land where the people are sovereigns. I ask you what chance you are going to have if you must go over and lay your petition before those who govern by right divine, regardless of the people's wish. (Applause.)

Let me read to you something—I am afraid I may offend some advocate of the gold standard, but I am going to read it at the risk of offending him. (Laughter.) Let me read you something and see if you can guess who used the language.

"Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence (I conjure you to believe, fellow citizens) the jealousy of free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican government." What anarchist do you suppose wrote that? (Applause and laughter.) What man do you suppose, desiring to excite your prejudice against foreigners, used that language? What demagogue, appealing to the passions of the people, employed those words? Those were the words used 100 years ago the 17th of this month

by George Washington. (Great applause.)

When we tell you to beware of placing the legislative control of our financial policy in the hands of foreigners, they accuse us of trying to stir up hostility to those who live abroad. They use all sorts of abusive names and yet, now, we have never said in all this campaign, anything more emphatic than the language used by the first president of the United States, the father of his country. (Applause.) I read it again: "Against the insidious wiles of foreign influence, (I conjure you to believe me, fellow-citizens), the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake, since history and experience prove that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes to Republican government." Yet, my friends, it has been less than two years since the treasury officials employed a London banker to protect the treasury of the United States (applause) and more than that, they came to congress with the proposition, in which this foreign banker joined, offering the American people 16,000,000 of dollars if they would change the settled financial policy of the United States. Did you read that proposition? They offered to take bonds at one price if they were payable in coin; but said if they were made payable in gold that they would take them at a price that would save the government \$16,000,000 in thirty years. What does that mean? It means that if the government would do what it had never done, if it would make its bonds payable in gold, they would pay the people of the United States \$16,000,000.

My friends, I repeat the language of Washington. I warn you to beware of the wiles of foreign influence, and I assert, as he asserted, that one of the most baneful foes of republican government is the foreign influence that is being brought into the legislation of the United States. (Great applause.)

This is no simple matter. When the patriots of Greece were warning the people of Macedonia that Philip of Macedonia was approaching, there were those, then, who were so tied up in their business relations with the Macedonians that they used hard names toward the people who opposed Philip. And there are those today whose commercial and financial relations with the financiers of London are such that they apply abusive names to those who warn the American people against a financial domination that is as severe, as merciless and as pitiless as a political domination. (Renewed applause.)

I leave this question with you. I know not what your decision may be; but, my friends, I cannot but believe that the descendants of those who declared this nation politically independent, will have the courage to declare this nation financially independent of every other nation upon earth. (Continued applause.) It is said that when the Declaration of Independence was about to be signed they agreed that the Liberty bell should give the signal. Finally that immortal document was finished. The names of its signers were affixed, and then the old Liberty bell rang out and the people waiting for the sound caught it up and cheered, although they knew that their honor, their lives and their property had been pledged to the independence of that declaration. (Cheers.)

It seems to me today that of the 70,000,000 of people a vast majority are listening for the signal that shall tell them that this nation has declared its financial independence; and when that signal is given they will catch up the sound and we will hear no more that we must wait until other nations tell us what the American people shall do. (Great applause.)

NEST BUILDING FISHES.

They Are From Japan and Can Be Seen Building Their Homes Under Water.

There are fishes that build nests just as birds do. Not long ago some of them were brought to this country from Japan, and you can buy a pair of them for a small price at any fancier's now. If he does not have them in stock, he will get them.

The purchase is sure to be profitable, because the habits of these creatures are so remarkably interesting, and, unlike goldfish, they will breed in an aquarium or even in a glass globe. They produce three or four broods of young annually, so that the owner is likely to be able to make money by disposing of the increase. In the land of the mikado, of which they are natives, they are called paradise fish.

The nests they make are very odd, indeed, being composed entirely of air bubbles. When the time for mating arrives, the male fish undergoes a striking change in its appearance. Ordinarily he is of a dull, silvery color, but now he exhibits stripes of red, blue and green, with streaks of brightest orange on the ventral fins. Such is the costume in which he goes a-wooing.

Later on the female proceeds to construct the family nest at the surface of the water. Swallowing air, she ejects it in the shape of bubbles, which are held and made permanent by glutinous excretions from her mouth. Having got together in this way a sufficient mass of bubbles she proceeds to lay.

At this stage the female paradise fish seems always to be seized with a strange desire to gobble her own eggs. This she would inevitably do but for the watchfulness of the male, who prevents her, taking the eggs in his mouth and ejecting them beneath the mass of bubbles, to which they arise and find a resting place among them. Sometimes he will conduct his mate under the nest, so that the eggs as they are laid may ascend to it. When laying is finished, he keeps guard over the nest, attacking the female if she comes near. Meanwhile he busies himself in the making of fresh bubbles to take the place of those which chance to burst.

This performance is kept up for five days, at the end of which the young are hatched out. They cannot swim, but cling like little tadpoles to the bubbles. If one falls to the bottom, as happens now and then, the papa fish takes it in his mouth and disgorges it among the bubbles again. His watchfulness is continued until the little fishes are able to take care of themselves.

They grow fast in a glass globe or aquarium, attaining a length of 3 to 4 inches. They thrive best on chopped unglutted worms, but raw beef cut fine will serve as a substitute. Apparently they are exclusively carnivorous. Care must be taken not to expose them to cold, which quickly kills them. —San Francisco Examiner.

An Able Conjurer.

Burmese conjurers are rather clever in exercises. One told to a man a tallman to make him invisible. The conjuror let the customer have several cuts at his arm with a knife, and these cuts produced no effect. The customer said a good price, went home, bared his arm, drew his knife and asked his wife to make a chop at him. She nearly backed his arm off. He therefore went back in a rage to the conjuror, who only said, "Ah, the lady is in an interesting situation, which entirely nullifies all charms." —Longman's Magazine.

Sake is the national beverage of Japan, and until recent years was the only fermented liquor known in that empire. It is obtained by the distillation of the best kinds of rice. In appearance it resembles very pale sherry, though in taste it is somewhat acid. The best sake is white, but there are many varieties, and the poorer people in Japan have to content themselves with a turbid sort. A glass of sake is drunk at every function and ceremony of daily life; even all offerings to the gods at religious festivals, whether great or small, include a cup of sake. —Chambers' Journal.

SECRETED HOARDS.

They Are Often Found In Breaking Up Old Ships.

The utilization of apparent waste is well exemplified in the breaking up of ships of various kinds, for every nail and every chip is put aside for sale, but in the case of vessels of considerable tonnage, and especially of very old craft, finds both curious and valuable are by no means rare. To give a recent instance, an old wooden vessel that was broken up near Greenwich only a few months back revealed a very curious sight when some old plank in the fore-castle had been torn down. Here, nailed up, were the two mummified hands of a negro, and in the palm of each hand and transfixed by the same nails that held the hands were two counterfeit silver dollars. The hands had been hacked off roughly. A year or two ago the breaking up of an old schooner near Sheerness brought to light beneath the inner "skin" of the hull quite an elaborate armament of a very old fashioned kind, and a friend of the writer secured from among the many weapons included a splendidly made bell mouthed flint lock musket, the stock being marked with a representation of arm and leg fetters and the name "Philip Steyne, Boston, Lincolnshire." The most curious part of this find was a set of books—a privateer's books evidently—showing the capture of various French vessels. Tied up in a canvas bag, 190 guineas in gold were found, a year or two back, during the breaking up of an old vessel plying between Birkenhead and New Brighton. With the money were found, too, a most curious and unique set of foreign playing cards, some loaded dice and three magnificent pieces of amber. All these were found in the false bottom of a wooden bunk.

But even during the breaking up of quite modern vessels which have become wrecks remarkable finds, particularly relating to smuggling contrivances, are by no means rare. In a portion of a considerable wreck on the southeast coast only the winter before last the shipbreakers found, hidden in a part of the engine room, a quantity of valuable jewelry and a number of newspaper clippings and published portraits relating to a murder and robbery in the city of St. Louis. The jewelry found was that described in the reports as missing. Two of the men employed in the engine room were drowned in the wreck, but so far as all inquiries made by the police could show, there was no clew to attach either the drowned men or the other engine room hands with the published descriptions and portraits of the murderer. The mystery was never cleared up. The manager of a shipbreaker, a man who has been for 40 years in the business and who was especially sought out by the writer, told the latter that he could cite some hundreds of cases where hiding places for small articles smuggled by officers and men had been found, these being in connection with nearly every part of the hulls broken up, and he produced several articles that had been found by himself or his men. Many of these were false or duplicate bills of lading, and there were counterfeit foreign coins, a pair of heavy gold earrings with a turquoise in each, probably stolen by one foreign seaman from the other, a hand grenade with a cap to it, an old wig with three small gold nuggets wrapped in it and many other small trifles. "At Rotherhithe, some years ago," said he, "in the forepeak of a very old wooden merchantman, we found the skeleton of a lad jammed behind the skin of the vessel. The lad had been a stowaway in all probability. A gentleman at Rotherhithe keeps the skull now, or did till lately." —Casell's Journal.

Her Grievance.

"The door to a university education is closed to me because I am a woman."

"But you do not want a university education."

"Certainly not, but I want to see what is behind that door." —Detroit Tribune.

Eat Cheese.

A well known medical authority says in a recent work that cheese should be eaten at least once a day. "It is the most valuable animal food obtainable," he says, "from two to three times as nutritious as the same weight of ordinary meat."

ODD SILVER FOR THE TABLE.

Concealments In Spoons and Forks Seen In the Jeweler's Window.

It would take an up to date person indeed to pilot himself through the maze of a course dinner and not make any mistakes as to the intended service of the various instruments that are now displayed by the jeweler.

For instance, there is a trowel shaped affair with a row of crowded bristling teeth on one side. It looks something like a garden rake and hoe combined. A woman looking at the article was given three guesses by the salesman to tell what it was. "Potato lifter," was her first guess.

"No."

"Fish boner and knife combined."

"No."

"It looks something like a lawn sickle," was her last venture. "Perhaps it is a lettuce knife."

"No," said the clerk, "it is a macaroni garbler." Twenty-five dollars was the modest price asked for this useful (?) article, including the box.

Among the unique objects made to pave the way to the pastime of eating a new and appropriate article at present is the cucumber server. The bowl is perfectly flat and is fashioned something like an egg beater of openwork filigree, either silver or gold. It costs, "box included," only \$3.

A marrow knife makes an interesting present, because no one could ever possibly guess what it is intended for and would not know how to use it. It is a cross between a dental instrument and a crowbar. "Box included" the price is \$4.50.

Cake forks, in place of cake knives, are now proper. They have long, flat tines, four in number, and the handles, which are extremely fancy, are long and curve slightly upward. They are presumably intended to lift the cake from the plate after it is cut.

An article looking for all the world like a three tined pitchfork in miniature is intended for toast.

A monster spoon, the bowl as big as a goose egg and weighing over a pound, comes under the general head of a platter spoon.

All sorts of fancy forks, with enameled handles and tines like a lyre, are used for all manner of salads and vegetables.

Spoons with openwork bowls are variously used for sugar sifters, tea strainers and so on.

A "trunk" of silver is the correct thing for a family that can afford it. One was exhibited in a big establishment yesterday containing 315 pieces and costing \$600. Fortunately a catalogue goes with these articles, telling what each is to be used for.—Chicago Tribune.

At Scotland Yard.

The camera is, of course, the detective's most efficient aid. At Scotland Yard and in all central police offices volumes of photographs are preserved and studied more assiduously than the most prized family album. The police have shown such tender regard for the convicts who have once passed through their hands that the collection of photographs at Scotland Yard amounts to 50,000, and lest in the whirligig of time some part of the distinguished career of the original should fade from official memory a record of their past is written by the side of the photograph. Police officers come from far and near to inspect these albums; and an inconvenient habit they have of recognizing a person who had once been "lugged" makes the convict very shy of the honor they are always anxious to bestow upon him before restoring him to freedom. Nor are the authorities content with the ordinary picture. They like to have the convict both full face and in profile and accomplish their end by the exceedingly ingenious but simple expedient of placing a mirror near the convict's head. Profile and full face are thus obtained at one sitting. Photography has thus rendered it practically impossible that any man who has been a convict can, on the commission of a second crime, enjoy the benefit of being regarded as a first offender.—London Standard.

Smart Sayings.

A Venetian who had never before left the lagoons found himself on an animal which would not stir. Taking his handkerchief out of his pocket, he held it up and said: "No wonder this horse does not go forward. The wind is against him."

M. D., who had known intimately St. Charles Borromeo during his lifetime, finding himself in great danger from a tempest soon after the canonization of his friend, said, "Help me, St. Charles, because I knew you when you were alive." —Cornhill Magazine.

Perfumed Tea.

The perfumed tea is scented with the essential oils of different flowers. The most popular for this use are those of the tea olive, or the Cape Jessamine, though others are used. The flowers are generally packed with the tea while the latter is in process of curing and are afterward picked out by hand.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists, etc. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of the order of the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the

1st DAY OF OCTOBER, 1896.

At 1 o'clock p. m., at the east door of the court house in said County and State, the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot number nineteen hundred and forty-one [19] in said village, in the City of Lima, Ohio. Appraised at \$350.00.

Also lot number sixty-one [61] in the village of Elda, in Allen County, Ohio. Appraised at \$100.00.

Also a lot situated in the village of Elda, Allen County, Ohio. The west half of lot number eight [8] in said village. Appraised at \$100.00.

Also lot number nine [9] in said village. Appraised at \$500.00.

Also a tract of land described as follows and situated in said County of Allen and State of Ohio, to-wit: Being a part of the northeast fraction of section six [6], township three [3], south range six [6], east, and more minutely described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of lot number fifty-six [56] in the Village of Elda, thence south four and one-half degrees, west one chain and seventy-eight links to the southwest corner of said lot number fifty-six [56], thence north sixty-one and one-half degrees, west one chain and seventy-eight links to the northeast corner of said lot number fifty-six [56], thence west one chain to the place of beginning, containing one and twenty-eight hundredths of an acre, more or less, and adjoining lot number one hundred and thirteen, on the west, now owned by J. T. Morris. Appraised at \$100.00.

Terms of sale.—Cash. STEPHEN D. CRITTEY, Assignee in Trust for the Benefit of the Creditors of Jasper H. Morris. Hoagland & Crepe, His Attorneys. 12-5 wks

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Case No. 529. Charles E. Cone, Plaintiff, vs. Eva Imier et al., Defendants.

By virtue of an order of sale, issued from the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th, A. D. 1896

between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situated on Atlantic avenue in the city of Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit: Lot number twenty-seven hundred and fifty-seven [2757] in Ashburn's addition to the city of Lima, Ohio. Appraised at \$300.00. Terms of Sale.—Cash. AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio. Hoagland & Crepe, Plaintiff's attorneys.

Legal Notice.

The undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as assignee in trust for the creditors of A. W. Glover. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly. W. H. LEESE, Assignee. Lima, Aug. 22, 1896.

Legal Notice.

The undersigned has been appointed and has qualified as assignee in trust for the creditors of Andrew D. Shideler. All persons interested will govern themselves accordingly. W. H. LEESE, Attorney. Lima, Aug. 22, 1896.

EXCURSION TO CLEVELAND, O.

Centennial Celebration, August 11th and September 9th, via Pennsylvania Lines.

One fare for the round trip excursion tickets to Cleveland, Ohio, will be sold Tuesday, August 11th and September 9th, via Pennsylvania Lines for the Centennial Celebration. Returning trip must be made through to original starting point within four days, including date of sale. The arrangements for the Centennial Celebration at Cleveland have been elaborately prepared; the features are varied and typical of a century's growth of Ohio's thriving and most prosperous city on the shores of Lake Erie.

One Way Out of a Difficulty.

She—"No, Fred, I can never be yours!" He—"You reject me, then?" She—"E'm, not exactly. You know I am a member of the Woman's Rights League and cannot be yours, but nothing will prevent you from being mine, if you want to!" —Friedrich Blatter.

The Silver Closet.

Do not put fruit into a closet where the silver is kept. The rubber bands upon the jars will affect the silver and make it tarnish quickly.

My Baby.

CANTON, O., 2-26, '96.—Hand Medicine Co.—"My baby had been having wind colic since her birth and she was two months old when I procured a bottle of Dr. Hand's Colic Cure. In less than two weeks' time she was cured of having colic and has never had it since. We had tried several other medicines but they did no good. I can cheerfully recommend your colic cure to be the best. Mrs. F. H. Rock." Sold by all druggists, 25c.

A Household Necessity.

No family should be without Foley's Colic Diarrhoea Cure, for all bowel complaints. H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets.

MRS. C. STEVENS TALKS.

Public Utterances from Such Source Must Convince Dred in the Wool Skeptics.

From morbid curiosity alone search your paper from end to end and see if you can find but one remedy that gives you local evidence to back up its representatives. You will find lots of medicines advertised, but you will find hunting for one whose reputation is sustained by bona-fide Lima citizens. Nor is this all. Investigate the local standing of the testifiers. It may take you some time for the list is long, but it will well repay you if you suffer from the very prevalent disease kidney complaint, or if you have a friend or acquaintance who suffers, and you wish to do them a good turn. Mrs. Geo. Stevens of No. 323 West High Street, is a well known citizen. After you read her statement you have the unavoidable question to answer. Will I pin my faith to the utterance of some living east of the Alleghenies who says they have been cured by using so and so or trust to the word of a Lima resident whose veracity is better than a government bond. Read what she says, then sit quietly down and answer the question. "I have been troubled with back and my kidneys," she says, "for about fifteen years, and a great deal of indigestion as well. I have sometimes thought that inactive kidneys caused the latter as I have not felt it so much since taking Doan's Kidney Pills. That dull lingering backache, soreness through my kidneys, and stiffness through my back quite unmitigated for doing anything about the house. I did not rest well nights for owing to the weakness of my kidneys. I had to rise often, and the aching caused to turn and turn. Since taking Doan's Kidney Pills which I obtained at W. M. Melville's drug store, No. 147 N. Main Street, a great change has been effected. I can sleep now and my appetite has improved. Though I have not yet been thoroughly cured of every symptom of kidney trouble, I do not have that grinding backache attached to me. There remains no urinary trouble and I have not felt that distress in my head lately. I can say that Doan's Kidney Pills have done me good and I can highly recommend them for troubles of that nature. You can use my name as one that vouches for their being an honest remedy."

Doan's Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50c per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S.

NO. 54.

East Side Public Square. First-class Barber-shop. Ladies' and Children's Haircutting done to order. Special room for ladies' hair-dressing. A. G. LUTZ, Proprietor.

MONEY TO LOAN
SILVER AND GOLD.
If you want to borrow money on good security, don't fail to see me, as I can save you money. B. S. and see me.
T. K. WILKINS,
106 Opera Block, 2nd floor, Lima, Ohio.
d4sem 11

LOCAL TIME CARD

Giving time of departure of trains from the various depots at Lima, Corrected June 22, 1896.

P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.		
No. 4—Going East Daily.....	7	45 a.m.
38.....	8	30 a.m.
20.....	9	15 a.m.
8.....	9	30 p.m.
2.....	10	00 p.m.
20—Going West.....	9	20 a.m.
0.....	9	50 p.m.
21.....	3	44 p.m.
15.....	5	00 p.m.
5.....	Limited.....	8 33 a.m.

The Lima Times-Democrat

LARGEST CIRCULATION IN LIMA

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,

No. 221 North Main Street, Lima, O.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 54.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL. CO.

The Lima Times-Democrat is published every Monday (except Sunday) and will be delivered at your door at 2 o'clock every morning at the following rates:

One copy one year in advance \$5.00
Six months in advance 3.00
By carrier, per week 10 cents

The Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any daily newspaper in Northwestern Ohio, outside the larger cities. It reaches into every portion of Lima and goes into every postoffice in Allen county. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in Lima, and its rapidly increasing circulation attests its superiority over all competitors.

The Times-Democrat—The Semi-Weekly edition issued by the Times-Democrat Company, is without parallel in point of excellence. It contains 36 columns of choice literary, editorial, news and advertising matter of great interest to everyone in the country. This excellent newspaper is published for the small sum of

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.

Subscription collections made weekly. Our collector will call each week unless some special arrangement be made with him. All subscription accounts must be paid promptly.

All foreign subscription must be paid in advance.

Subscriptions not paid in advance will be dropped for at the rate of \$1.50 per year.

Address all communications to

Times-Democrat Pub. Co.

Lima, Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

NATIONAL.

For President,
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

For Vice President,
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE.

Secretary of State,
CHILTON A. WHITE,
of Brown county.

Judge of Supreme Court,
E. J. BLANDIN,
of Cleveland.

Dairy and Food Commissioner,

Member Board of Public Works,
WILLIAM BEAUMONT,
of Licking.

For Presidential Electors at Large,
M. FROHMEIMER,
of Hamilton county.

T. E. POWELL,
of Franklin county.

DISTRICT.

For Member of Congress, 4th District,
GEORGE A. MARSHAL,
of Shelby county.

For Presidential Elector,
MARTIN B. TRAINOR,
of Darke county.

JUDICIAL CIRCUIT.

For Judge of the Circuit Court,
CALEB H. NORRIS,
of Marion county.

COUNTY.

For Probate Judge,
THEODORE B. BOBB,

For Clerk of the Court,
U. M. SHAPPELL.

For County Auditor,
PHILIP WALTHER.

For Commissioner,
T. O. BURNS.

For County Recorder,
ABRAM HARBOD.

For Prosecuting Attorney,
J. C. RIDENOUR.

For Infirmary Director,
ELI MECHLING.

MCKINLEY'S OBJECT LESSON.

When Wm. McKinley spoke at Winchester, Adams county, several years ago, he announced himself in favor of free coinage of silver, and in emphasizing his position, held up a silver dollar as an object lesson, saying: "This money is good enough for you and good enough for me. Why should it not be good enough for the bondholder?" Will he explain why he is to day a gold bug, opposed to the workingman and his money—silver?

McKinley is distinctly a misfit candidate. The frantic efforts to make and keep the tariff the issue of the campaign died two months ago, and whether they will or no the Republicans must talk money. The old line Republicans, like General Clarkson, were wiser than the new managers of the G. O. P. when they insisted that money and not tariff was the one issue. It is possible that the Republicans could have kept the West and South friendly had they adhered

to a policy which is recognized as a sound and an authority whose voice would carry weight in an international monetary conference. McKinley is a very estimable originator of a policy. As a candidate for the presidency, however, he is a decided misfit.

The way in which one monopoly breeds another and every monopoly operates to the disadvantage of the people is strikingly illustrated by the reported action of a news company of Chicago in suppressing the sale on railway trains and in stations of books advocating the free coinage of silver. By contracts with railroads for special and exclusive privileges, which sound public policy would not permit, this corporation has secured the sole right to sell books, magazines and newspapers on the lines. It is in a position to act as a censor of the press, and there is no reason to doubt that it would do so if its directors thought their interests or those of the corporations with which they are affiliated would be advanced thereby. The curious thing about this reported action of the news company is that its directors fail to understand that their effort to limit the freedom of printing or to join in a conspiracy of silence will win for their antagonists a hundred votes for every one it saves for gold, and would be equally effective for the gold cause if directed against it.

The number of persons engaged in agriculture in this country, according to the census of 1890, was 8,449,948, making 37.38 per cent. of the entire population. The farmers, however, own less than 25 per cent. of the total real and personal property in the United States. The mortgages on farms in the United States amounted in 1890 to \$1,055,995,980, the annual interest on the same being \$76,723,077. The prices of farm products have been falling from year to year, and the farmer finds that it takes a greater and greater amount of what he produces to pay his annual interest and tax. As this decline in the prices of farm products must continue as long as the gold standard is maintained, the condition of the farmer is bound to grow worse and worse, unless we restore silver to its rightful place as a money metal. In Ohio, by the census report of 1890, the number of farmers and other home owners whose homes were mortgaged was 123,423. The amount of these home mortgages is stated at \$131,890,072. The price of farm land is diminishing in Ohio, and the farmers with mortgaged farms find that the number of dollars called for by the mortgages remains the same, while the value of their farms is constantly diminishing. The issue of \$262,000,000 worth of bonds by the late administration was a crime against the farmers, and all the producing classes of this country. The entire wheat crop of this country in 1895 was 467,100,000 bushels, which, at an average price of 50 cents a bushel, would not have paid for the bonds issued during the last administration.

Henri Watterson, he of the *Courier*, *Journal* of Louisville, who does not like the Chicago platform a bit, and who, from his nest in Geneva, hoots at free silver, in the edition of his newspaper of August 10, 1896, a bit over ten years ago, said:

First, That the demonetization of silver, which has prevailed up to this writing, both in the United States and Europe, has had the effect of advancing the value of gold about 40 per cent.

Second, That this has been accomplished by depressing the value of all other property to that extent.

Third, That about 40 per cent. of the property and producing resources of the people have thus been transferred to a comparatively small class of men, whose stock in trade is gold investments.

Fourth, That in the exact proportion as gold has risen, the burden of debt and taxation had increased, and in proportion as property and labor have declined the capacity of the people to pay their debts and taxes has diminished.

Fifth, That the silver discount is creating a bonus of more than 30 per cent. in favor of the farm products of India and Asia, which to that extent cheapens the wheat, cotton and various other productions of the United States.

Sixth, That these lamentable conditions have been produced by anti-silver legislation.

Seventh, That they can be undone and prosperity restored by pro-silver legislation.

A change appears to have come over the spirit of Henri's dreams. If he was in such great error then, may he not be in error now? Will not the next decade see him over in the middle of the silver pasture field again, as in days of yore?

CATHOLIC KNIGHTS

Of Ohio will Convene in Lima Next Tuesday.

FIFTH ANNUAL COUNCIL.

Meeting to be held in Music Hall and at St. Rose Church—Programme of the entire session.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 2TH.

The delegates and visiting branches will assemble at 8 a. m. promptly in Faurot's Music Hall, corner Main and High streets, to receive badges. They will then form in line and march to St. Rose church, where solemn High Mass will be celebrated at 9 a. m.

Immediately after High Mass, the Uniformed Knights, delegates, visiting branches, local societies and members of the C. K. of O. will form in line in the following order, for parade.

U. S. Flag
Grand Marshal J. M. McVey and staff.

City Police
Lima City Band
St. Rose Cadets
Uniformed Knights, K. K. of O.
Rt. Rev. and Rev. Clergy, Mayor and State Officers in carriages.

Band.
Delegates.
Visiting branches of C. K. of O. Band.
Lima's Catholic Societies and St. Patrick's Branch No. 23, C. K. of O. Guests and Citizens in carriages.

LINE OF MARCH.

The parade will move from the church on West street, north to Grand avenue; thence east to Main street; thence south to the public square, then counter march to Music Hall, where the convention will be called to order by Bro. J. W. Schaffer, president of the Lima Branch, No. 23 C. K. of O.

Opening prayer by Rev. A. E. Manning.

Address of welcome by the mayor of Lima, Dr. S. A. Baxter, responded to by Joseph J. Pater, state president of Hamilton, O., on behalf of the C. K. of O., after which the state president will appoint the different committees.

EVENING ENTERTAINMENT

The delegates, uniformed knights.

visiting members and citizens in general will assemble at Faurot's opera house at 8 o'clock, where the following programme will be given:

President of the evening—Rev. A. F. Macullos.

Music—C. H. O. March
Prof. Frey's Orchestra
Address—Ohio in American History
John F. Nelson, Hamilton, O.
Chorus—Lullaby
Lullaby
Lullaby

Address—Parade
John Schuster Cincinnati, O.
Music—Selections
Prof. Frey's Orchestra
Military drill
St. Rose Cadets

Solo—Lullaby
Miss Mary Klatte Lima, O.
Address—Miss Mary Klatte Lima, O.
Rt. Rev. Bishop Harman, C. K. of O.
Piano Quart—O. J. J. Orlina

Music—May O'Connor and Berna
dina Taublin
Address—Religious Liberty
Rev. L. A. Thomas, Cincinnati, O.
Supper—O. J. J. Orlina
Music—May O'Connor and Berna
dina Taublin

Address—Hon. Walter B. Ritchie, Lima, O.
Chorus—Annie's Song
Cecilian Choir
Awarding of prizes and presentation of
American flag

Joseph J. Pater, State President
So. and chorus—Star-spangled Banner
Miss Sullivan Orchestra, Choir
and Audience

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4TH, 1896

Reassembling of delegates and guests at Music Hall at 7 a. m. sharp and marching, in a body, to St. Rose church where Solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated for the repose of the deceased members of the C. K. of O.

After mass, form in line and march to a body to Music Hall, where delegates will proceed to complete the business of the 5th annual council of the C. K. of O.

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Martin applied the air and whistled for brakes, but the train showed the engine several car lengths before they stopped. The driving wheels on the right side of the engine plowed into the dirt until they were more than half buried, and the engine looked as though it was about to turn over on its side when it stopped.

Engineer Martin and Fireman Cunningham both remained at their posts and neither was injured. No traffic was delayed by reason of the accident.

GOOD RUN ON THE L. E. & W. The members of the G. A. R. who left here over the L. E. & W. Monday morning, enroute to the national encampment at St. Paul, were given a fast ride over the main line of that road. The train left here at 7:15 o'clock and reached Portland, Ind., a distance of 36 miles, from here, in one hour and seven minutes, including three stops. The distance of 116 miles between here and Rankin, Ill., was covered in five hours and forty-five minutes, including all stops and a loss of thirty-three minutes in awaiting connection with other lines.

Conductor Wm. Welsh and Engineer M. C. Ricketts had charge of the train between this city and Tip-ton.

General Yardmaster Wm. Knott, of the L. E. & W., is in Indianapolis. Foreman Barney Tromble is in charge of the day yards.

Brakeman Ed Huber of the L. E. & W., is laying off on account of a sprained wrist. Brakeman Frisbee is working in his place.

Brakeman O. W. Mott, of the L. E. & W., is working in Tom Davis place while the latter is running the car of Conductor J. N. Johnston.

Engine 116, of the L. E. & W., which was disabled in a collision on the Peoria division last Friday night, is in the round house here for repairs.

Notice. Examination of applicants for certificates to teachers in the public schools of the city of Lima will be held on Saturday, September 5th, 1896, beginning at 8 a. m., at High school room east building.

C. C. MILLER,
L. H. ROGERS,
R. C. EASMAN,
Examiners

Wreck in the L. E. & W. Yards this Afternoon

Engine Left the Track at a Switch and Almost Turned Over—Notes of Interest from the Yards

At 12:30 o'clock this afternoon as west-bound freight train No. 113, on the L. E. & W., was pulling into the yards on the South Side, the engine left the track and came near turning over on its side before the train could be stopped.

The accident was caused by a switch being thrown out of position by the engine. The weight and handle by which the switch is adjusted had been broken off, and consequently the rails were not firmly held. The train was in charge of Conductor Chas. Jeffries and Engineer Eugene Martin, with engine 120. When the engine left the track Engineer

FAUROT'S OPERA HOUSE!

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 4.

Packed to the Doors! Everybody's Verdict.

CHAS. H. YALE'S

NEWEST DEVIL'S AUCTION!

The Greatest, Best and Most Novel Performance yet Presented.

Prices as Usual—Seats at Box Office.

FOR SALE.

These elegant Residence Lots in Wadsworth addition, situated on the high ground on Collett street, between Sprig and 1st streets.

These are the most desirable Lots in the city, considering their location and price. Call on

C. H. FOLSOM,
AGENT, HOLMES BLOCK,

And see Plat and make your selection. Price and terms very reasonable.

WANTED

WANTED—A girl at 25 south Main st

WANTED—A good girl for general house work, at 318 west Kibby street.

WANTED—House of eight or ten rooms must have stable for two horses. Apply at this office.

FORRENT—A furnished room, two parlors, from the court house No. 216 west North street.

WANTED—Girl in small family now wanted. Apply at 69 north Elizabeth street.

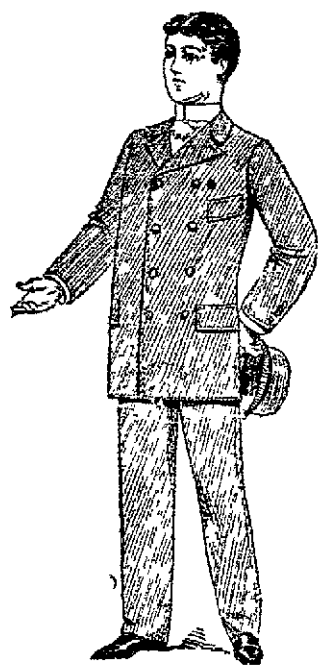
Lost—Between the Presbyterian church and the corner of Spring and Medical streets a small gold watch chain. Finder please leave it at this office.

Lost—Between Fair ground and branch of Sunbury road a pair of fine leather shoes, a watch and a bag. A reward will be paid for their return to this office.

FOUND—Cost containing account book and used on Spring street near Cherry street. Owner can have it by identifying property and paying for this ad.

WANTED—For the general housework. Apply at 113 south Main street.

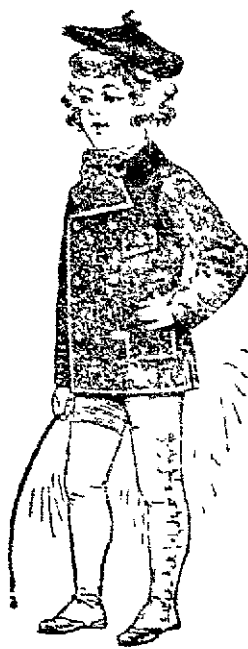
Nobody need have Neuralgia. Get Dr. Miles' Pain Pills from druggists. One cent a dose.



A Leading Question.

What Shall They Wear?

While the boys are making the most of the last days of vacation, many a MOTHER is casting rueful glances at the torn and ragged jacket and pants and wondering how her boys are ever going to be made presentable for the opening of school.



Mothers

WE are pleased to announce that our complete stock of Boys' and Children's Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Caps have arrived. They are now an exhibition and sale. We have tried and believe we have succeeded in gathering together one of the largest, best and most comprehensive collections shown in the city of Lima. As you probably know, our aim has been and is now, to make this department a reference place of goodness, elegance and correctness in Boys', Children's and Young Men's attire. To that end our energies have been directed with unswerving devotion. How well we have succeeded in this instance the present results will show. We'd enjoy having you pass judgment on our efforts whenever it may be convenient for you to call. It matters little whether you purchase or not, we want to show you our new styles, patterns and productions for fall. Would add that the present cheapness of production has been considered in our selling prices, and your purse will be greatly benefitted thereby.

For This Week

We Will Open the Fall Campaign in our Children's Department.

Children's double breasted Suits, ages from 4 to 15, this week

98c

Children's nobby double breasted Suits, in neat and dark patterns, ages 4 to 15, this week

\$1.48

Children's nobby Reefer Suits, in plain and fancy colors, ages 4 to 9, this week

2.48

Children's fine all wool Suits in fancy Cheviots and plain black and blue, ages 4 to 15

2.98

Children's heavy, all wool fancy Scotch Suits, double breasted, ages from 8 to 16, this week

3.48

We show from 25 to 40 different styles in Children's double breasted Suits, in plain or reefer styles, prices arranging from \$2.98 to

6.00

SCHOOL SUITS.

A special sale of Boys' Suits to close out the remainder of the ED. WISE BANKRUPT STOCK is now going on at our store.

Desirable Goods at Desirable Prices.



BOYS' KNEE PANTS SUITS, 3 to 16.

\$1.50 Suits	85c
2.00 "	\$1.19
3.00 "	1.95
4.00 "	2.25
5.00 "	3.48
6.00 "	3.90

BOYS' LONG PANTS SUITS, 3 pieces, 9 to 20.

\$5.00 Suits	\$2.95
6.00 "	3.25
7.00 "	4.00
8.00 "	4.50
9.00 "	5.25
10.00 "	5.90
12.00 "	6.90

Boys' Knee Pants, 15c to \$2.00; worth double the money.

Children's and Boys' Reefers and Overcoats at half price and less 32-cents out.

THE UNION,

Lima's Best and Cheapest Store.

POLICE NEWS.

Marion Shobe Sentenced to a Term in the Works.

CHARGED WITH LARCENY.

Edna Myers Released and Nothing More Learned by the Police Concerning the Boon Robbery—Mary Welsh Still at Large.

About 5 o'clock last evening two men drove into the city from the Allentown road with a youthful prisoner between them. The two men were Daniel Staber and Thomas Sands, and their prisoner was Marion Shobe, a young lad who has been in trouble here upon several occasions, and who only recently returned from the reform farm, where he was sent for stealing a watch.

Arriving at the station Mr. Staber, who is quite an aged man, informed Lieut. Wingate that while driving toward his home near Allentown, Joseph Shobe, who had climbed into the buggy to ride, suddenly demanded his money. He told the boy that he had no money, whereupon Shobe grabbed Staber's coat and buggy whip, and jumping out of the buggy, started to run. He was afterward captured by Mr. Sands and the property recovered.

After hearing the old gentleman's story Lieut. Wingate placed Shobe behind the bars at the police station, where he remained until 9:30 o'clock this morning, when he was arraigned before Justice Mowen upon a charge of larceny. Mr. Staber having signed the affidavit, Shobe pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined \$25 and costs and given a term of 30 days in the Dayton workhouse. He was taken to the county jail.

THE BOON ROBBERY.

The police have been unable to ascertain any particulars regarding the theft of \$70 from Joseph Boon's room in the Hotel Faurot annex, other than the facts published in the Times-Democrat yesterday. Edna Myers, the woman arrested yesterday on suspicion, could give no information that would lead to the apprehension of Thompson, the suspected thief, and was released last evening. Mary Welsh, the other woman who is thought to possess some knowledge of the robbery, has not been located and is still at large.

"As if a brick were lying in my stomach," is the description by a dyspeptic of his feeling after eating.

This is one of the commonest symptoms of indigestion. If you have it, take Shaker Digestive Cordial.

Not only this symptom, but all the symptoms of indigestion are cured by Shaker Digestive Cordial. So many medicines to cure this one disorder. Only one that can be called successful, because only one that acts in a simple, natural, and yet scientific way. Shaker Digestive Cordial.

Purely vegetable, and containing no dangerous ingredients, Shaker Digestive Cordial tones up, strengthens and restores to health all the digestive organs.

Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to \$1.00 a bottle.

St. Paul's A. M. E. Church.

The ladies of this congregation will give an entertainment in the church Monday evening for the benefit of the pastor. Basket picnic at Hoyer's park next Sunday. Good music will be had, and everybody is invited to attend.

It is not unusual for druggists to recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to their customers. Many of them have used it themselves, or in their families, and know from personal experience its great value in the treatment of coughs, colds and croup. They know too that their customers are their best friends, and naturally wish to give them the most reliable medicine they have for those ailments. Messrs. Daugherty Bros., prominent druggists of Indiana, Pa., say, "We sell more of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy than of any other cough syrup, and always take pleasure in recommending it to our customers." Mr. H. M. Grey, the popular druggist at Fredonia, Pa., who has sold Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for several years, says: "I can truly say that it is the best cough remedy in the market." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

75 Cents to Leipsic and Return via the Lima Northern Ry. September 2, 3, 4 and 5, Account of the Great Annual Street Fair Tickets Good Returning September 6th.

For the above occasion the Lima Northern Ry. will sell round trip excursion tickets to Leipsic at the very low rate of 75 cents. Trains leave Lima at 8:35 a. m. and 5:10 p. m. Returning, trains arrive Lima at 8:20 a. m. and 8:06 p. m. 5 ft

Newspaper Bad Clothing.

In camping, or where one does not wish to take extra bedding along, a warm covering may be made by basting together three thicknesses of newspaper and putting it under the spread. It is very warm and light, and may be thrown away when not needed.

Do Not Pollute the Streams.

GOMER, OHIO, Sept. 1, 1896.

Complaint has been made to trustees of Sugar Creek township, Allen county, Ohio, by persons living along the banks of Hog creek, or Ottawa river, that dead dogs and other animals are thrown into the river and allowed to float down, lodging along the banks of said stream, become very offensive and dangerous to good health.

The trustees of said township hereby give notice that they will prosecute any or all parties who continue, after this date, to cast dead animals or fowls into said Hog creek. By order of trustees.

G. W. GRIFFITH, Clerk.

LABOR DAY PRIZES

To be Awarded the Winners of the Various Contests.

The following are the prizes to be awarded by the Trades and Labor Council to the winners of the various contests to be held on the public square and west North street:

Fat men's race, for men weighing two hundred pounds or over—First prize, \$5; second, \$2.50; third, \$1.

Wheelbarrow race—First, \$2.50; second, \$1.50; third, \$1.

Wheelbarrow race, contestants blindfolded—A turkey.

Climbing greased pole—\$2.50 on top the pole.

Capturing greased pig—The pig.

Foot race—First, \$5; second, \$2.50; third, \$1.

One mile bicycle race, for union men only—First, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$2.

One hundred yard race, bicycle against man—\$5; entries filed.

Sack race—First, \$2.50; second, \$1.50; third, \$1.

Hurdle race, given by business men.

Please send in entries as soon as possible and everybody take an interest in the sport.

Call on or address

JESSE SHOUR,

2214 North Main Street.

Rev. Mark Misser, a Dunkard minister of Deckers Point, Pa., says he can recommend Chamberlain's Pain Balm to anyone in need of a good liniment and that he considers it the best he has ever used. Pain Balm is especially valuable for rheumatism, lame back, sprains, swellings, cuts, bruises, burns and scalds. It is one of the most remarkable medicines in existence, and its effects will both surprise and delight you. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

See the Assembly

Of new Silks at

METZEL'S THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

INTERESTING GAME

Played at Faurot's Park Yesterday by the Crescents and Stars.

The Score Was Tied in the Eighth Inning, but the Crescents Won in the Ninth.

One of the most interesting games of base ball that has been played by any of the local clubs this season was played yesterday by the Crescents and Stars, of the City League. It was a hard-fought battle from beginning to end, and was won in the last inning by the Crescents, who played an excellent game.

The Crescents scored one run in the first inning, three in the third and two in the fifth, and held the Stars down without a score until the first half of the fifth inning, when the latter scored one run. In the sixth the Crescents did not score, and the Stars pounded out four runs, and in the seventh each side scored two runs. In the eighth inning the Crescents got in one run and in the second half the Stars scored two runs, which tied the score. It was quite late when the ninth inning began and the Stars played for darkness, but umpire Lyons would not call the game. The Crescents did some good batting in the first half and scored four runs while the Stars failed to score in the last half.

The score by innings was as follows:

Crescents.....1 0 3 0 2 0 2 1 4—13

Stars.....0 0 0 0 1 4 2 2 0—9

Batteries—Crescents, Underwood,

Faurot and Sealtie; Stars, Altschul,

Burden and Wise.

The attendance was good and the work done by Walter Morris, of the Crescents, in left field was one of the several features of the game.

Jesse L. Test, Esq., an old resident and highly respected citizen of our town, called this morning and after purchasing a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy, said: "If anyone asks you if this remedy will do what is claimed for it, tell them yes, and refer them to me."

H. ALEXANDER STORIE, Reynolds-

ville, Pa. No one can doubt the value of this medicine after giving it a fair trial. Then it is pleasant and safe to take, making it especially valuable for children. For sale by Mel-

ville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

Selected Spices.

This is the time of year that every one is using spices. We at all times have a well selected stock of these goods, buying the finest the market affords. If you desire fine flavors in your eatables, come to us for your spices. LIMA TEA CO.

WE ARE MOVING OUR STOCK!

WE MOVE IT EVERY DAY.

We are moving it from our shelves to our customers, and if you want to help us,

We'll Move Into Your Hands Better Goods for Less Money than Any Moving Shoe House in the City.

We'll move Men's \$2.00 Tan Shoes for.....	\$1.25
" " " 3.00 " " " " " " " " " "	2.00
" " " 4.50 " " " " " " " " " "	2.00
" " Ladies' 1.25 " Oxfords for.....	.80
" " " 2.50 " " " " " " " " " "	1.75
" " " 3.00 " " " " " " " " " "	2.00

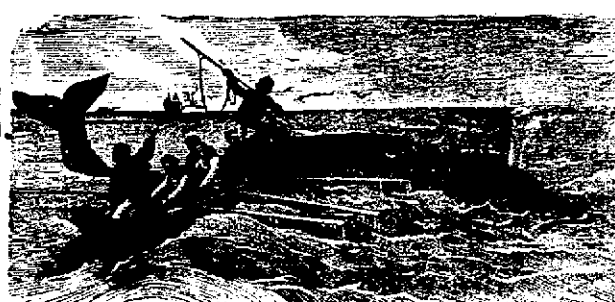
We'll move anything in our store at a price that will please you.

COME AND SEE US MOVE.

THE WAUGHSHOE STORE.

31 Public Square.

THE BIG WHALE IS COMING TO LIMA.



Think of it, 55 ft. long, weight 80 thousand pounds, 400 years old.

The largest ever captured, a monster perfectly embalmed, —(NO FAKE)—

Exhibited on a specially constructed car. The only exhibition of its kind in the world. Eight hundred thousand people saw it in New York City, 5 hundred thousand in Chicago, 4 hundred thousand in St. Louis.

Exhibit here for one week only, commencing

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5th,

at C. H. & D. tracks and Market St., next to LIMA MACHINE SHOPS.

ADMISSION ONLY 10 CENTS,

From 10 a. m. to 12 p. m. special Reception day on Sunday.

Picnic.

The Sunday school of the German Reformed church will hold their annual picnic Thursday in Hoyer's park. The scholars and the members of the church will meet at the church at 9 a. m.

Notice.

All union barber shops of Lima will be closed on Monday, Sept. 7, Labor Day. JNO. SHOUR, President Barbers' Union. J. L. Hartzog, Sec. 4-06

AUTUMN STYLES



Ought from now on receive your attention. They have had ours for many months past. They are daily coming in, and we're proud of them—we have good reasons to be—and we feel sure you will like them. To the betterment of the different stocks—and your purchasing privileges—we have devoted all our energies, most of our time and our best intelligence. The results show plainly in the higher styles, improved workmanship, greater variety, handsomer effects and lower prices.

This is an era of economy, but we economized in nothing that would detract from the MERITS of the wares we handle. We have crowded on style and excellence, and forced down prices.

The worth and beauty which make the new arrivals in Men's and Boys' Clothing, Furnishings, Hats and Caps, coupled with the more than reasonable prices which our vast purchasing power enables us to name, leaves us in the unique position of being without serious competition in Northwestern Ohio.

SUMMER'S VALEDICTORY!

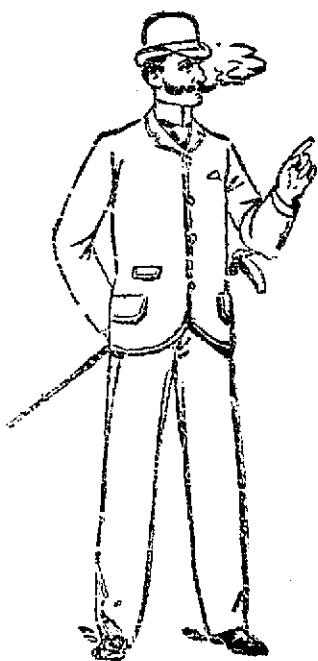
WE HAVE 200 MEN'S

\$18 and \$15 Suits,

Suitable for summer and early fall wear. They come in every style, and we offer

THE CHOICE FOR

- \$9.48. -



The - Choice

Of all that's left of our Men's \$12 and \$10

Summer Suits

Many just the proper weight for early fall wear,

➔ \$6.66.

THE MAMMOTH,

MOST LIBERAL BARGAIN DISTRIBUTORS IN NORTHWESTERN OHIO.

Dr. Kay's Renovator

It is a fact that Dr. Kay's Renovator is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the skin, and it is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the blood. It is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the system, and it is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the body. It is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the mind, and it is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the soul. It is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the world, and it is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the universe.

Dr. Kay's Renovator

It is a fact that Dr. Kay's Renovator is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the skin, and it is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the blood. It is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the system, and it is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the body. It is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the mind, and it is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the soul. It is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the world, and it is the only medicine that will cure all the diseases of the universe.

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BOOTHBY'S HARD RACE.

He Kept Ahead of the Train That Was Pushed by an Earthquake.

Boothby told us another story about phenomenal natural disturbance. He said he felt tender about it because he had figured prominently in it himself. The story concerned a habit engineers on the Vandalia and the Ohio and Mississippi roads had of racing. Just east of East St. Louis is the crossing of a belt railroad, and from there on to the bluffs, seven miles away, is a straight streak of parallel track. As the outgoing passenger trains all leave East St. Louis at about the same time, it was the regular thing for Ohio and Mississippi and Van engineers to hammer for their lives over these seven miles, while the passengers yelled defiance at one another and whooped and got excited. The Ohio and Mississippi had one engine, the 60, which was able to walk away from everything ever put up against her. She had humiliated all the Van engineers excepting Boothby, and he fairly ached to get at her. One day, just as he had whistled for the crossing, he heard another whistle, and, looking over, saw the Ohio and Mississippi abreast. The engine's number was 60.

Boothby straightened up for the race of his life. Tenderly, notch by notch, he opened the throttle, while the fireman kept the old kettle just off the popping point. Over the belt tracks they went, the 60 alongside. To his joy, Boothby saw he was inching away from his opponent. Like a statue he sat, coddling the machine, and at the first mile he was two coach lengths to the good. His passengers were shrieking their joy while those on the Ohio and Mississippi were dumb. The Ohio and Mississippi crew, too, seemed astonished, and gathered on the platforms to look over at the Van's new racer. It was Boothby's race in a walk.

Suddenly the Van engineer saw something was happening. Looking over his shoulder, he found the Ohio and Mississippi train only half a car length back and surging along like lightning. It scared him, and he pulled still wider open. Then did that noble 182 engine respond. She leaped through the air, hardly seeming to touch the rails. Right at her shoulder was the 60. Boothby gave her more. They were both going within a mile a minute. Boothby said he never saw a locomotive go like that 60, but he knew his machine was as good as the best. They ploughed forward more furiously than the wind. Three miles, four, five, and then—oh, joy!—the 60 began to fall back. At the sixth mile she was two coach lengths behind, and as the trains swept away from each other at the base of the bluffs the Ohio and Mississippi was three train lengths off to the rear.

At Collinsville Hank Hibbard, white faced, came rushing up to the 182 as she lay under the water tank getting water. "Great heavens, Boothby," cried the conductor, "do you know what you've been running against?" "The Ohio and Mississippi's hottest stuff, and I cooled it for 'em." "Yes, you have. You've been running against an earthquake. The Ohio and Mississippi train was picked up by it just out of town. A hill 20 feet high followed her last Pullman, and she was running down hill the entire way, being pushed forward all the distance." "Say, Hank," said Boothby, "did that earthquake help us any?" "No. We were 100 yards ahead all the time."

Boothby climbed back on his box and Hibbard returned to the train. But although Boothby's achievement brought glory to his roundhouse he would never race again. He said he didn't mind whipping an ordinary engine run by ordinary steam, but he didn't want to combat a thing that "laid up" with devils and was in league with cyclones, storm and earthquake. — Chicago News.

A Snake That Swallows Eggs.

The Hydrcel yeti is a native of South Africa, and, taken all around, he is a curiosity in the reptile line. Unlike the regulation snake, he has no teeth in his mouth, but has a full set of grinders in his stomach! These dental wonders grow from the center of each vertebra. They pass through the walls of the stomach and are each crowned with enamel. Hydrcel is the champion egg sucker, and the teeth in the stomach appear to be nature's provision for breaking the shell of the egg without running the risk of losing the precious contents. When the egg lands in the stomach and the serpent's instinct tells it that everything is all right, the abdominal walls contract and the egg is crushed against the long row of vertebral teeth. — St. Louis Republic.

Where to Find Appreciation.

It is talk wasted for an unmarried woman to boast of her economy to an unmarried man. A man never appreciates economy in a woman until after he has married a woman who doesn't practice it. — Atchison Globe.

Dangerous Drinking Water.

Death lurks in impure water. It breeds diseases, often in epidemic form.

The first symptom is looseness of the bowels. These diseases are checked by taking Foley's Colic and Diarrhoea Cure. H. F. Vorkamp, e. cor. Main and North streets.

Superstitions of the Seventeenth Century.

That it is very ill luck to have a hare cross one in the highway. That to have yellow speckles on the nails of one's hand is a great sign of death. That when the left cheek burns, it is a sign some body talks well of you, but if the right cheek burns it is a sign of ill. That when a man's nose bleeds but a drop or two, that it is a sign of ill luck. That when a man's nose bleeds but one drop, and at the left nostril, it is a sign of good luck, but on the right ill. That if a man stumbles in a morning as soon as he comes out of doors, it is a sign of ill luck. That if a man walking in the fields finds any four leaved grass, he shall in a small while after find some good thing. That it is not good to put on a new suit, pare one's nails, or begin anything on a Childermas day. That if a man be drowsy, it is a sign of ill luck. That it is a sign of ill luck to find money. That it is naught for a man or woman to lose their hose garter. — Notes and Queries.

'Twas EVER THUS.

How a Princess Called Down Another Woman 2,500 Years Ago.

Twenty-five hundred years ago a princess of the royal family of Assyria wrote a letter to a lady of the imperial court, in which the latter was haughtily rebuked for presuming to use the familiar title of "sister" in addressing the royal lady. In Baltimore an English translation of this letter was published by the Johns Hopkins university. Dr. Christopher Johnston has been working for some time to puzzle out the dignified terms in which one woman of those ancient days rebuked another.

The letter was not written with ink upon a sheet of tinted paper, as would be done by a fair dame today, but was inscribed in cuneiform characters upon a tablet of baked clay. It is in 13 lines, and the royal lady did not waste words to express her contempt at the other's impertinence. The tablet was written only a few years before the destruction of Nineveh and the overthrow of the Assyrian empire, which is generally placed by historians as having occurred in 606 B. C. It is one of the few remains of that period which have come down to the scholars of the present day. It was discovered a score or more years ago, and many Assyriologists have tried their hand at a translation. Dr. Johnston, in working upon it, did not have the original tablet, but a picture of it. The royal lady who wrote the letter, or who probably dictated it to her scribe, was the Princess Shernatrat, a granddaughter of the famous Assyrian monarch Assurbanipal, called Sardanapalus by Greek writers, who, in addition to being a great conqueror, was the founder of an extensive public library and a patron of literature and the arts. The letter is translated by Johnston:

"Message of the king's daughter to Asshur-Sharrat. Thou dost not properly address thy letter to me, nor use the title to me befitting my station. People might say, 'Is she the sister of Shernatrat, the eldest daughter of Asshur-etil-lam-ukinni, the great king, the mighty king, king of hosts, king of Assyria?' But thou art only the daughter of the daughter-in-law of the wife of Assurbanipal, eldest son of Esarnadon, king of Assyria."

Dr. Johnston suggests that this sentence was probably a crushing blow for the recipient of the letter, as the peculiar expression "daughter of the daughter-in-law of Assurbanipal's wife" was most likely a reference to some delectable bit of court scandal in the famous Assyrian empire. The doctor also said that the rebuke was a perfectly proper one from what is known today of Assyrian etiquette in letter writing.

"If the lady, Asshur-Sharrat, addressed the princess as sister without being so related," said he, "she certainly committed a gross breach of etiquette and was guilty of an impertinence which richly merited a rebuke. Even if she was actually her sister, it is doubtful whether she could have so addressed the eldest daughter of the sovereign family. We find a prince speaking of his father as 'my king, my lord,' but never as 'my father.' And among private individuals, except in the case of near relatives, it was the invariable rule to address each person by his proper title, with the addition of the words 'my lord.'"

London's Saloons.

The county of London contains fewer public houses relatively to population than any other county in the kingdom. It appears that there is one fully licensed house in London to every 860 persons and one "off" license to every 555.

No Change.

Hungry Higgins—What you read in now?

Woody Watkins—Markits.

"What's de quotations on shirts?"

"Unchanged, pardner, unchanged."

— Indianapolis Journal.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

HYDRAULIC ENGINES.

For Supplying Water to Farm Buildings or For Irrigation.

The great merit of the hydraulic ram is that its first cost is moderate, the expense of maintenance is very slight, and it ceaselessly uses nature's forces to lift water for any desired purpose. The trouble with getting water to buildings or upon the land for irrigation is that in most cases the brooks, streams, springs or ponds are lower than the places where the water is wanted. Many people seem to be unconscious of the fact that one can take advantage of nature's laws to raise water from a lower to a higher level by using a hydraulic ram. American Agriculturist demonstrates in an exhaustive article that these machines have been greatly improved of late years and don't get out of order, as the old fashioned ram used to do, and works on a principle that is simple and easily understood. The authority referred to says:

The supply must be from 4 to 12 feet higher than the location of the ram and from 12 to 100 feet distant from it. In locating a ram not only the fall and distance must be taken into consideration, but some means of draining the waste water from the ram must be provided. If the ram must be located in a pit to get the desired fall, a drain must be provided, starting from the bottom of the pit. If it is not practicable to locate the ram the desired distance from the supply, a number of coils may be made in the pipe. In this manner a ram may be located directly under the supply and will work equally well. The supply must determine the size of the pipe to be used. Never use a ram that is too large for the supply.

The water can be discharged to an elevation several times the fall of the water from the reservoir to the ram, the greatest fall causing the discharge of the greatest amount of water at a given height. Each foot of fall will lift the full supply 25 feet, or a less amount of water to a greater height. A very small stream, if constant, is enough to fill the tank required for most sets of buildings. As the water is always moving, danger from frost is reduced to a minimum. A little ram costing only \$50, under a fall of 5 feet only, will deliver over 4,000 gallons per day (24 hours) to a height of 125 feet. A big ram, with a sufficient supply under the same fall, will raise to nearly an equal height about 4,000 gallons per hour, or enough to cover an acre with water 1 inch deep every 3 hours, and would irrigate 8 acres every 24 hours to that depth. The modern or Rife ram is coming into general use for all such purposes as well as for supplying reservoirs for villages, railroad tanks and the like. Some claim to be able to irrigate as much as necessary to insure against drought at a cost of only 25 cents per acre.

When a well below the house level is fed by a constant supply of water, it is possible to make nature's forces pump the well water up hill. If there is slope enough below the well, put a small pipe into the well and carry the other end down the slope, where it will be lower than the level of the water in the well. The water will then begin to run out of this pipe, which, once filled with water, becomes a siphon. Place a hydraulic ram at the lower end of the pipe and the water can be raised to the top of the hill. If there is a constant stream feeding the well, an equivalent stream, even if it be a mere thread of water, can be taken out in the siphon and the ram be allowed to work constantly, or it can be arranged to start up these waterworks as occasion requires, stopping the movement when a sufficient supply has been forced to the top of the hill.

Wheat Deteriorates.

Professor C. C. Geoghegan of the Kansas state experiment station says: That wheat does deteriorate in the course of years under the care that the average farmer gives his crop I think must be conceded. The yield becomes less, the grain of an inferior quality, and the millers complain that the proportion of bran to flour is too large. From what section it would be most desirable to procure a change of seed cannot be answered positively. In our experience here at the station we have as a general thing had the best results from wheat grown in about the same latitude to the eastward of us. The start for our best yielding varieties came from Virginia, Maryland and Ohio. A variety of superior merit, produced only by selection and culture under the most favorable conditions, can maintain its superiority only when grown and selected with the same care which produced it. Our farmers do not give their wheat that care and culture, and the legitimate result is that it runs out. The main cause of deterioration, then, is under the control of the farmer himself.

Shrinkage of Wool.

A writer in Farm and Home tells about an experiment undertaken to determine the loss occasioned by shrinkage of wool. The indications from this investigation are that: First, early clipped medium wool, from a well kept flock free from dirt and stored in good quarters, will not shrink in weight to any appreciable extent within a year from date of shearing; second, late clipped wool, of substantially the same kind, will, under the same treatment, shrink about 6 per cent of its original weight within a year. It is probable that heavy, gray wool will shrink considerably more than this. Wool dealers state that they can never handle this kind of wool in the early part of the season without sustaining a heavy loss in weight. Before deciding to hold wool it is well to take into consideration the kind and condition of the clip and calculate the probable loss from shrinkage.

NEW FACTS ABOUT WHEAT.

The Outcome of Tests Made at the Various Experiment Stations.

Valuable work has been done in wheat culture at the various stations, testing varieties, time of seeding, etc. All except the North Dakota and Minnesota tests were made with winter wheat. This work has been briefly summarized by The Orange Judd Farmer as follows: At the Illinois station the tests cover a period of seven years. During that time it has been shown that the dry matter in the grain increases from the time the berry is formed until full maturity. During the shade, as when the wheat is shocked, has a slight advantage over drying in the sun. Five pecks to the acre seems to be the most desirable quantity to sow.

Sowing from Sept. 10 to Oct. 1, yielding about equally, with a slight tendency to favor Sept. 20. Barnyard manure is of great benefit on light clay soils, being notably better than superphosphate. It is almost impossible to determine the best variety, as neighboring plants of the same variety varied almost as much as plants of different varieties. In 1895 the following varieties gave the highest yields in the order named: Oregon Swamp, Thesis, Beckeye, Ohio Early Ripe, New Monarch, Landreth and Early Red Clawson.

The Indiana experiment station demonstrated that varieties not only show marked differences in yield, hardness and quality, but also in their adaptation to soils and climatic conditions. The individual farmer must therefore determine by trial what is best suited to his conditions. As a rule thick sowing gave best results. It was most marked during severe winters. Sept. 20 is the best time to sow wheat as a rule. In very dry seasons late sowing has proved advantageous. Growing wheat in regular rotations with rather wide intervals between crops has given satisfactory results.

Experiments with early and late harvesting show that there is a steady increase of grain up to full ripeness, although the best weight may be obtained if harvested in the dough stage. The yield is reduced if the crop is allowed to become dead ripe. Fair profits have been realized from the use of horse manure. This has not been established in the case of commercial fertilizers. For two years the following varieties gave the best yields: Jones' Fife, Michigan Amber, Red Clawson and Velvet Chaff. In Missouri the varieties producing the highest yields for four years were: Fultz, Extra Early Red, Currell's Profit, Hindostan, Jones' Winter Fife, American Bronze and Missouri Blue Stem, all of which had an average yield of more than 30 bushels per acre. A mixture of varieties has resulted in an increased yield over the average of the varieties grown separately.

Concerning the exchange of seed wheat on the resulting crop, the North Dakota station finds that varieties do not degenerate because of continuous growth on the same soil. Different samples of the same varieties grown upon different soils under like climatic conditions will produce a like crop when seeded under sameness of conditions. Wheat culture does not demand a frequent change of soils. Injudicious seed exchange often results in failure. Much valuable work is being done at the Minnesota station in experimenting with wheat. The idea is to develop varieties by selection and crossing. In other words, wheat breeding is being tried extensively.

Winter Wheat Seeding.

The earlier the ground is prepared for seeding, especially if the wheat follows spring grain, the better condition the seed bed can be put in. The stubble of grain when plowed under keeps the soil above it much too dry. The roller should be put on as soon as possible after the furrow is turned, and this should be followed by the harrow, loosening the surface, but yet compacting the soil below. If this is done promptly, the moisture turned up by the furrow will be prevented from evaporating, and every shower will make the soil moister. As American Cultivator explains, it is by using very light showers, that, falling on unplowed ground, would not wet down half an inch, that the seed bed for wheat is made what it should be.

Apples in Missouri.

The secretary of the Missouri State Horticultural society is reported as stating that "Missouri will be the principal apple growing state for the next 50 years," and accounts for the decline in the production of the apple raising sections of western New York, northern Ohio and portions of Michigan, by the loss of vitality of the orchards and the failure of growers to stock them with new trees. He further says, "We apple growers of Missouri are now doing what they did in the east 50 years ago—we are planting trees in the virgin soil and reaping the benefit of the soil's vitality."

News and Notes.

Cut cucumbers from the vines. Do not pull them.

Another crop is now in prospect.

Taking entry as a whole, the fruit crop of 1896 may be put down as a full one. There have been some shortages in the southern states and also in territories west of the Rocky mountains.

An appeal has been issued by the department of agriculture for the observance of a bird day in the public schools throughout the country, that children may be instructed in the value of birds and the means of protecting them.

Wherever rot or blight has prevailed in potatoes no time should be lost after the potatoes are dug in burning the tops.

The cost of refrigerating perishable fruit in transit is one of the burdens which cuts seriously into profits of growers and shippers.

A quart of good cream should make 1½ pounds of butter.

Mix lambblack with strong vinegar to mark the sheep on the wool.

INTESTINAL ILLS.

Under the general head of "Stomach and Bowel Troubles" is arranged a long list of most distressing and destructive maladies, which owe their causation to one species or another of bacilli. The most common troubles are:

Dysentery or Bloody Flux.

Flux.

Diarrhea.

Summer Complaint.

Cramp Colic.

Nausea, etc.

Each of these maladies in its true form is due to its specific bacillus.

Eminent medical authorities all over the world agree that the successful treatment of these maladies must hinge upon the prompt destruction of the bacilli which have found lodgment within the alimentary canal.

It is only of late years that these truths have been known. With the discovery and demonstration of the true causation of these maladies, science next sought a means of destroying the disease-exciting bacilli; and here grave difficulties were encountered, for that which was intended to destroy the bacilli alone was found destructive of human health and life as well.

Eventually, several preparations found their way upon the market. The pioneer among these remedies, the one which from the first met with marked success, and which leads to day in its own peculiar field, is Lightning Hot Drops.

Whenever and wherever tried, stomach and bowel troubles have readily yielded to its magic influence. While healing, anti-septic and distinctly carminative in its properties, a happy combination of ingredients have given it pronounced power over the microbic kingdom, without those pernicious qualities which would render it harmful to any portion of the human structure. You can get Lightning Hot Drops at any drug store for 25 cents.



Allen B. Wisler's Old Country Soap.

BEST and LARGEST BAR of Good Soap

Ever Sold for 5c

Not the best CHEAP soap But the cheapest GOOD soap.

Sold Everywhere



Erie Railroad.

Time Card in Effect

June 14th, 1896.

From LIMA, OHIO.

TRAINS WEST.

THE - POSTOFFICE

Enjoys the biggest trade in town, but as we claim to have always been next to the postoffice, (next door) it was fitting that, the latter having vacated its old quarters, we should take possession. So that's what we did, and this

OFFICIAL NOTICE

Is printed so that everybody may know it. It is important that you should know where to find us, for it wouldn't do to have people dropping dead in the street, not knowing where to find us, when we have a whole store full of medicines, with which we gladly save all the lives we can. So, henceforth,

IF ANYTHING'S THE MATTER WITH YOU, GO TO THE POSTOFFICE

The old postoffice, of course, not the new. There in the future, as in the past, you may feel sure your prescriptions will always be carefully prepared, and at reasonable prices.

See our splendid new line of Fine Perfumes.

WM. M. MELVILLE,

THE DRUGGIST.

OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.

GEO. W. COE,

Piano Tuner.

FIRST CLASS WORK.

Leave order at downward 4 9 in's book store, or telephone No. 36.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBL'G CO

COUNTING ROOM 221 NORTH MAIN ST.

TELEPHONE CALL NO. 84.

ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been and Are Going.

L. Laed of Adrian, was in the city yesterday.

Mrs. Mary Gray, of Delphos, was in Lima this evening.

Mrs. McKay, of Columbus Grove, was in Lima this morning.

Charles J. Mann left for Toledo this afternoon to attend the Bryan meeting.

Miss Sallie Cross is visiting her brother, Walter Cross, and wife, at S. Sutton.

Dr. E. J. Barr has returned home after a two months business trip in Missouri.

Miss Atchison, who has been spending some time at Bay View, Mich., has returned home.

Miss Maggie Ryan, of Dayton, is visiting her cousins, the Misses Callahan and Miss Pearl.

Miss Lillie McClain returned last evening from a four weeks visit with her mother, in Toledo.

Mrs. John A. Mohr, and daughter, of Circular street, are visiting friends and relatives at Greenville.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Noonan and child, have returned from Rome City, Ind., after a ten days' visit.

Mrs. H. L. Harrod and Mrs. F. F. Leiland have returned home after a pleasant trip at Bay View, Mich.

Miss Della Creighton has returned to her home in Ottawa after an extended visit with her Lima friends.

Mr. J. A. McOune, of Sidney, is the guest of her son, Harry C. McOune, and family, of east Market street.

Francis Freeman went to Piqua to-day, where she takes a position as teacher in the public schools the coming year.

Mrs. D. A. Ream, of 1105 east North street, is visiting her sisters, Mrs. J. W. and F. P. Winegardner, at Creston, Iowa.

Mrs. E. G. Conner has returned to her home in Dayton after a two weeks visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Light.

Mrs. C. H. Riser, Mrs. C. H. Folsom and daughter, Miss Belle Folsom, will leave this evening for Detroit for a few days outing.

Mrs. Jerome Woodward and daughter, of Forest, O., are visiting C. H. & D. conductor W. W. Armstrong and family, of north Pine street.

Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Bell and daughter returned last night from Pitts-Bay, where Mrs. Bell and daughter spent a number of weeks.

L. H. Beall, of 923 St. Johns avenue, left to-day for Xenia, O., to attend a reunion of the 110th regiment O. V. I., to be held at the Ohio Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphan Home.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Shank and Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Loathen, of this city, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Taylor, of Celopola, composed a party which left here Monday for St. Paul, to attend the A. R. encampment.

Omar J. Feitz and wife returned yesterday from Spring Beach Sanatorium, at Rome City, Ind. Mr. Feitz, who has been suffering from stomach trouble for a long time, after

several weeks' treatment is greatly improved.

Miss Hazel Brown left Monday for Cedar Grove, to attend school.

TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Lee Beeler a handsome son.

The Trades Council will meet in their rooms this evening to transact matters of importance.

Peter Arm, formerly of the De La Flora, has accepted a position as barkeeper for Henry Roth.

Charles Buckley, while returning home, after a visit in Allentown, fell off his wheel into a ditch and received slight injuries, but is able to be around.

Bert Snow left for Columbus Grove this morning. He will play with the Columbus Grove band, which accompanied the Bryan Silver Club to Toledo this afternoon.

Simons Bros have the news stand and confectionery store formerly conducted by Earl Snyder at 686 south Main street, and of which J. C. Ride-nour was recently appointed receiver.

The funeral services of Myrtle May, the two year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Potts, were held from the residence, 1157 west High street, at 9 o'clock this morning. The remains were interred in the Allentown cemetery.

The funeral services of Miss Ella May Martin, an account of whose death was given in yesterday's Times-DEMOCRAT, will take place to-morrow morning from St. Rose church at 8:30 o'clock, notwithstanding contrary reports published twice in the Republic and Gazette.

The remains of Mrs. Minnie B. wife of Morris McClellan, arrived here over the O., H. & D. at 12:30 o'clock to-day, from Piqua, where she died Monday, from consumption. The funeral services were conducted from the Disciple church by Rev. Hill, and the remains were interred in Woodlawn cemetery.

Miss Bertha Homberger, Miss Maud Davis, Messrs. Lover Gouss, Job Bishop, Chas. F. Sharp, Chas. Moss and Bert Hamilton were pleasantly entertained at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Moss, on south Tanner street, Monday night, in honor of their guests, Misses Bertha Moss and Minnie Huggard, of Piqua. A pleasant evening was spent.

We've No Time

Of patience for theories or guess work. The statements of this store are based on actual conditions. View our Black Dress Goods. Bright, brilliant, good black serges, novelties, Silk and Wool combinations, fresh and cheery looking—pure Wool colored with fast black dye that leaves the fabric soft and unharmed. Buy a black dress here and you will have a dependable piece of goods, as well as one of the prettiest assortments of new Fall Dress Goods to select from.

THE METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

Lima, Ohio

Stores 233 235 n Main st.,

STREET TALK.

Geo. Wool has entered for the Dayton-Zanesville 125-mile bicycle road race, which will be run next Saturday.

At 6 o'clock this evening in the city of Philadelphia, Mr. Alex. Frankel, of this city, and Miss Martine Sherman, of Philadelphia, will be married. After the wedding they will visit Washington and New York, and will arrive here the first of next week. They will reside in a new residence built by Mr. Frankel on west Spring street.

Notice.

The street cars hereafter will run to Woodlawn cemetery only on the following days: Tuesdays and Fridays from 1 o'clock to 5:30 p. m., and on Sundays from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., except for funerals or by special arrangement with the receiver.

By order of J. N. HUTCHINSON, Receiver.

INTERESTING

Was the Debate on the Money Question.

IMMENSE CROWD PRESENT.

Free Coinage and Sound Money. Able Dismissed—Speakers Loudly Applauded—Mr. Sprague Ran His Arguments Into Politics.

The silver debate at the opera house last evening, held under the auspices of the Lima Philosophical Society, was a decided success in every particular. Long before the hour for opening the debate, the house had been filled and every available foot of floor—space from pit to dome was occupied by people anxious to hear the issues of the day discussed. The crowd was one representative of the American people. The laborer, the mechanic, the business man, the professional man were all there. The audience was a mixed one, and throughout the crowd could be seen many ladies who seemed as interested in the question as were the men. All political parties were well represented, and silver and gold received about an equal amount of applause. The crowd was an orderly one and seemed to take an unusual interest in the remarks of all the speakers. Every good point was appreciated and caught by the silver or gold element, and when an argument on one side was refuted by the other it was loudly applauded. Everyone present seemed to be in good spirits, and no one present was disappointed with the discussion of the evening.

At three minutes of eight the society, a handsome and intelligent looking crowd of gentlemen, entered the hall and took seats arranged on the stage. Promptly at 8 o'clock Mr. Prophet, president of the society, called the meeting to order. He gave a short history of the society from its organization about one year ago, and stated that it had been organized to search for truth and to discuss the leading questions of the day.

Mr. Prophet stated that the question "Whether we should have the free and unlimited coinage of silver" was the topic that would be discussed from a non political standpoint. The meeting was not a political one. It was a question of finance that was to be debated. This policy was adhered to absolutely in every respect by the first speaker from the time he started to read his paper until he had finished it. Not once did he drag into discussion the name of any political leader or praise the principles of any political party. Political leaders and parties were totally ignored by Mr. Eastman, and he confined himself to the discussion of the question of bimetallicism. Neither did he disparage at any party, or speak disrespectfully of any political leaders. He confined himself to the issue, as to discuss a question from a political standpoint is against the policy of the society.

He read his argument from manuscript, as did Mr. Sprague. Both speakers spoke rather mildly and the effect would have been better had they not read their addresses. Mr. Eastman said:

Political parties do not originate principles or questions, but they are made by the questions. This country had used a double standard down to 1873. It was acceptable to our forefathers. Men in Congress promised a resumption of prosperity in all lines if the Sherman law was repealed. It had not come. The single gold standard had increased the debts over one half. If it is now unfair to the creditor to renege when it was demonstrated [Cheers] Many terms are used ambiguously, intended to deceive the people. They are meaningless. A "dishonest dollar" is one that weighs more or less than a legal dollar, or is composed of impure metal. A degraded currency is one issued by a dependent power, or one that does not exist. Continental or Confederate money are examples. These have no place in a bimetallic discussion. "A dollar as untarnished as the flag" is only an eloquent expression.

No government has any moral right to change the size of any dollar, or of any coin, unless it provides for existing contracts. Increase the size and the debtor is discriminated against, decrease the size and the creditor is discriminated against. The dollar must be the same size at the time of payment of a debt as it was when the debt was contracted. Dollars have value in them in proportion to the number of them, and not in proportion to the value of the metal of which they are made. Five "53-cent" dollars will buy as much to-day as five gold dollars so they are as good as any dollar on earth. The idea in 1873 was not to rid the country of a cheap money—gold then was the cheap money. The object was to reduce the amount of money. Unlimited coinage means every person in the world who has silver can bring it to our mint and have it coined into money. I consented to this only after long study. That it would become dumping ground of all the silver nations is a myth and fallacy. All the silver of the world can be put in a cube whose dimensions are sixty-six feet. The object of this is to make the price of silver the world over. If we only coin American silver, silver elsewhere would be a commodity, and our coin there would be but bullion.

England demands bimetallicism because she is a great creditor nation, and the effect would be that she would receive but one bushel instead of two, that she now gets for money she has loaned other nations.

He quoted from Sir Wm. Harcourt in the House of Commons. It was the effect of bimetallicism on England, the great creditor nation, then a single gold standard, would compel the United States to give two bushels instead of one, that we agree to pay for the money loaned us.

All other countries use all the silver they now have on hand on an equality with gold and at a legal tender for debts, so that they have no money to ship to us in the event of free coinage.

The United States in 1894 produced silver to the amount of \$64,000,000. This would have bought twice as much, or \$128,000,000 if we had established the price at 29 per ounce by the free and unlimited coinage of silver. This is a loss per year of nearly \$1 per head for every person in the U. S.

The purpose of opening mints to the silver of the world is to fix the price of silver the world over. By this method the price of silver bullion will be the same at Lima and London, barring the cost of transportation, and the cost is practically the same. England makes silver a legal tender for small debts only this is to her benefit and our injury.

The reason \$10 in gold melted down is worth \$10, while \$10 in silver melted is worth only \$5, is because every mint stands open to coin gold without cost to the owner. No great mint, stand open to silver. A Mexican dollar—or trade dollar—has as many cents but their money value is not the same, because they are not made by law a legal tender. If we wait for England to join in international bimetallicism we will never have it. It would be injurious to them. England buys our silver to purchase her products. This presses upon the American producer. The question is to be answered by the two great parties. Reason demands bimetallicism and justice, and the people cry for it.

Mr. Sprague then spoke for an hour and fifteen minutes on the negative side. His paper was well written and the language good. He started his arguments by saying he was in favor of a single gold standard the world over. There is no free silver country where gold circulates. Where silver circulates the silver is backed by gold. The great statesmen, the financiers of all countries are unanimous in their support of sound money. These men are the ones to whom we can look as leaders. The greatest civilized countries of the world are for gold.

The Republican party is arrayed against silver, and the real students and leaders of the Democratic party oppose the free coinage of it. Everything is subject to supply and demand: so affects silver.

Mr. Sprague then departed from the rule set down by the society, and was the first speaker to make the discussion a political one. The people, he said this fall would stand against Altgeld and Tillman who in principle are opposed to our forefathers.

To assume the cause of silver and deny protection is inconsistent. The former is the greatest of all class legislation. To labor, it is a question of bread; to commerce, a question of stability; to the nation, a question of honor. Our country is built upon a gold standard. Shall the silver question destroy or disrupt us? It will clog the wheels of industry, and does not possess the high attribute given to gold. Gold is a commodity of steady value in every clime.

The market price in England will under all circumstances rule the price the world over. All silver nations hope some time to become a gold nation. Civilized people demand it. We have contracts with gold countries. To return to silver will not be patriotic. The platform at Chicago was born in hysterics and the nominee the outcome of frenzy. Silver can't be made a parity at 16 to 1. The argument is an inverted pyramid. Value can't be created by a fiat. This will be a campaign of education. Mercenary motives led to the silver crusade. The Democratic party fails to tell whether free silver means honesty or repudiation. It was politics when he said "I am a Democrat, but am for the man of the hour, Wm. McKinley." The Scriptures say "he that loveth silver shall not be satisfied." You can't legislate value into anything. Prices naturally adjust themselves.

The silver conspiracy was not promoted by a high motive of statesmanship. It came from the west, which wishes a market for its product. The south calls for it, believing some occult relation exists between silver and cotton. This is not true.

"My Populistic friend's policy (meaning Mr. Eastman) means nothing. There will be repudiation. The Bimetallic League was founded on error and will end in error. To-day no persons are starving. Panics come and go without any relation to monetary systems.

"We have been on a gold standard since 1834." Labor will be injured by free coinage. The crime of 1873 will not compare with the crime now proposed. It is a fraud and a great bubble. There is no necessity for a change and silver could never meet the demand should there be one.

MR. DANIELS.

Mr. Daniels then spoke, and the manner in which he refuted his opponent's arguments won the admiration of every one in the house. Every statement he uttered was greeted with applause and all wished him to speak longer. He said England and Italy are great gold countries, yet their laborers live poorly and are ignorant. In a Sunday school of 700 in England he had taught 70 how to read and write. The American laborer wishes no such a condition. [Cheers.]

If silver was demonetized, or if we were on a gold standard since 1834, why did Mr. Sprague speak of the demonetization of silver in 1873? [Cheers.]

A chart was produced that showed that 12 commodities had decreased equally with silver, while gold had risen. [Applause.]

In 1865 the debt was \$2,805,000,000, which could be paid with 18,000,000,000 bales of cotton. 15 years after the demonetization of silver, in 1880, when two thirds of the debt had been paid \$2,000,000,000 in interest had been paid, it would have taken 30,000,000,000 bales of cotton to have paid the debt. This was the result of demonetization of silver. Human toil is the only real measurement of value. [Long applause.]

He came not there to throw slurs or insult any political party or organization. He would not speak discourteously or insultingly of any leader or any man. He was there to discuss the issue.

REV. ACKERMANN.

Rev. Ackermann then said he was opposed to one section arraying itself against the other, and disliked to see repudiation. All great financiers stood for the cause of gold.

M. L. BECKNER SPOKE.

Mr. Beckner then spoke. He said that this "was to have been a non-political debate, but that Mr. Sprague had thrown down the gauntlet and that he would take it up." When he declared that "McKinley was the man of the hour" the audience went wild. He was not surprised to hear Mr. Sprague say the government could not legislate value. No man of reason in the Democratic or Republican party dared to say he was "for a single gold standard." [Applause.] McKinley was not for that. Such an idea was a vain one, and he could not see how it had originated. He stood alone with that question. Could not find a nerve in McKinley on that principle. [Cheers.] Would have to establish a new mode of morals to call free coined silver dollars dishonest money. Debts were contracted under the double standard. It would do wrong to the debtors to be made to pay them in a single standard. Free coinage is just and right. The audience loudly applauded his remarks.

Mr. Halfhill then amused the audience by quoting some scripture. He stated Daniels had given a half truth. Silver had risen to only \$1.21 under the Sherman act. The government could not legislate value.

Mr. Lamson then said he would

like to give a political talk, but knew the audience would be bored. He said Mr. Sprague had not had enough of the scriptures. If he would have had, further on he would have learned that Solomon was rebuked and punished and his kingdom taken from him for demonstrating silver and committing other sins.

He was not surprised at Mr. Sprague saying that the government could not legislate value, but was surprised to hear the constitution, lawyer, Mr. Halfhill speak of the constitution saying "the government has power to coin money, and regulate its value. Mr. Halfhill is a certain selected reading of the constitution."

We want more money. Free coinage grants that everything is subject to the law of supply and demand. At one time these same men said silver was too dear to coin, and demonetized it. Now they say it is too cheap to coin. They are inconsistent. [Applause.]

They are There.

To pick from Fifty sorts of new and pretty Silks at The Metellus Thomson Dry Goods Co. \$1.00 for dresses, waists, skirts, petticoats and rich linings. Novelty Silks and black figured Silks. Call and see them.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The intense itching and sores incident to eczema, tetter, salt-rheum, and other diseases of the skin is instantly relieved by applying Chamberlain's Eczema Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a first remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites, and chronic sores. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

Try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They are just what a horse needs when in hot condition. Tonic, blood purifier and ver-

They're Beauties.

We have a new lot of hair sets, finished in gold, as handsome as handsome can be. Only twelve painted tickets or \$1.25 cash.

52c LIMA TEA.

This Pretty Array.

Of Dress Goods cheapness cannot be expected anywhere, but this store is where the unexpected may be expected.

METELLUS THOMSON DRY GOODS CO.

Ohio State Fair Columbus, Ohio. Chicago & Erie R. R. Co.

Account State Fair held in Columbus, the Chicago & Erie will sell round trip tickets for \$2.60. Tickets on sale Aug. 31st, Sept. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th, good returning to Sept. 7th, inclusive. For time of trains, etc., apply to F. C. McCoy, Agent.

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BUY YOUR SHOES

—AT THE—

ASSIGNEE SALE

—OF THE—

OWEN FRANCIS STOCK.

This great sale is still going on. Now is a good time to get school shoes. What you save on the price of one pair will go a great way towards buying another pair.

Remember, that this stock must be turned into money in a short time.

W. L. MACKENZIE,

ASSIGNEE.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE